

[54] TRIORGANOTIN-ISOCYANURIC COMPOUNDS AND THE USE THEREOF FOR COMBATING PESTS

[75] Inventors: Wolfgang Wehner, Zwingenberg, Fed. Rep. of Germany; Peter Ackermann, Pfeffingen, Switzerland

[73] Assignee: Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Ardsley, N.Y.

[21] Appl. No.: 432,480

[22] Filed: Oct. 4, 1982

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data

Oct. 13, 1981 [CH] Switzerland ..... 6544/81

[51] Int. Cl.<sup>3</sup> ..... C07D 43/64; A01N 43/64; A01N 55/04; C07F 7/22

[52] U.S. Cl. .... 424/245; 544/181

[58] Field of Search ..... 544/181; 424/249, 245

[56] References Cited

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

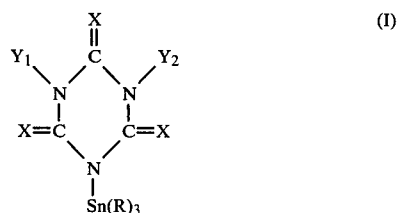
49682 4/1982 European Pat. Off. .... 544/181  
42-25905 12/1967 Japan ..... 544/181  
1122595 8/1968 United Kingdom ..... 544/181

Primary Examiner—John M. Ford

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Frederick H. Rabin

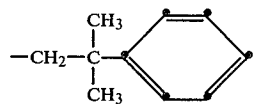
[57] ABSTRACT

There are described triorganotin-isocyanuric compounds of the formula



wherein

R is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl or



X is oxygen or sulfur, and

Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each hydrogen or -(Sn-R)<sub>3</sub>,

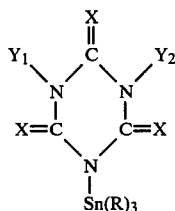
as well as a process for producing this compound, and the use thereof for combating pests.

12 Claims, No Drawings

# TRIORGANOTIN-ISOCYANURIC COMPOUNDS AND THE USE THEREOF FOR COMBATING PESTS

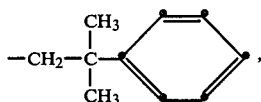
The present invention relates to triorganotin-isocyanuric compounds, to processes for producing them, and to the use thereof for combating pests.

The triorganotin-isocyanuric compounds have the formula



wherein

R is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl or



X is oxygen or sulfur, and

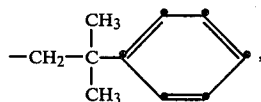
Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each hydrogen or —Sn—(R)<sub>3</sub>.

By C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl are meant in this case: cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cyclooctyl, especially however cyclohexyl.

The alkyl groups denoted by R can be branched-chain or straight-chain, and examples of such groups are: methyl ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-, i-, sec- or tert-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl, as well as isomers thereof.

Preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein

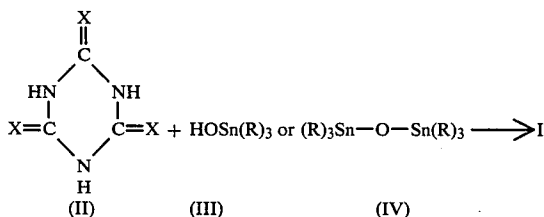
R is cyclohexyl, phenyl or



X is oxygen or sulfur, and

Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each —Sn—(R)<sub>3</sub>.

The compounds of the formula I can be produced by methods known per se, for example as follows:



In the formulae II, III, and IV, the symbols R and X have the meanings defined under the formula I.

The process is advantageously performed at temperatures between 30° and 180° C., preferably between 80° and 150° C., under normal or slightly reduced pressure, and preferably in the presence of a solvent of diluent

which is inert to the reactants. Suitable solvents or diluents are, for example: non-halogenated or halogenated hydrocarbons, such as petroleum ether, toluene, chloroform or methylene chloride; alcohols, such as methanol or ethanol or isopropanol; ethers and ethereal compounds, such as diethyl ether, dioxane and tetrahydrofuran; ketones, such as acetone, cyclohexanone or methyl ethyl ketone. The starting materials of the formulae II to IV are known, and can be produced by known methods.

The compounds of the formula I are suitable for combating various pests on animals and plants. They also have an action regulating plant growth. The compounds of the formula I are suitable for combating in particular all development stages of phytopathogenic and zooparasitic insects, for example of the orders: Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Homoptera, Diptera, Thysanoptera, Orthoptera, Anoplura, Siphonaptera, Mallophaga, Thysanura, Isoptera, Psocoptera and Hymenoptera; and also zooparasitic and phytopathogenic mites and ticks of the order Acarina. Compounds of the formula I are especially suitable for combating mites which damage plants. Active substances of the formula I also have a good fungicidal action.

The compounds of the formula I are used either in an unmodified form or preferably together with auxiliaries customarily employed in formulation practice, and are thus processed in a known manner for example into the form of emulsion concentrates, directly sprayable or dilutable solutions, diluted emulsions, wettable powders, soluble powders, dusts or granulates, and also encapsulations in for example polymeric substances. The application processes, such as spraying, atomising, dusting, scattering or pouring, and likewise the type of composition, are selected to suit the objects to be achieved and the given conditions.

The formulations, that is to say, the compositions or preparations containing the active substance of the formula I and optionally a solid or liquid additive, are produced in a known manner, for example by the intimate mixing and/or grinding of the active substances with extenders, such as with solvents, solid carriers and optionally surface-active compounds (tensides).

Suitable solvents are: aromatic hydrocarbons, preferably the fractions C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>12</sub>, such as xylene mixtures or substituted naphthalenes, phthalic esters, such as dibutyl- or dioctylphthalate, aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as cyclohexane or paraffins, alcohols and glycols, as well as ethers and esters thereof, such as ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl or -ethyl ethers, ketones such as cyclohexanone, strongly polar solvents, such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethylsulfoxide or dimethylformamide, as well as optionally epoxidised vegetable oils, such as epoxidised coconut oil or soybean oil; or water.

The solid carriers used, for example for dusts and dispersible powders, are as a rule natural mineral fillers, such as calcite, calcium, talcum, kaolin, montmorillonite or attapulgite. In order to improve the physical properties, it is also possible to add highly dispersed silicic acid or highly dispersed absorbent polymers. Suitable granulated adsorptive carriers are porous types, for example pumice, ground brick, sepiolite or bentonite; and suitable nonsorbent carriers are materials such as calcite or sand. There can also be used a great number of pre-granulated materials of inorganic or organic na-

ture, such as in particular dolomite or ground plant residues.

Suitable surface-active compounds are, depending on the nature of the active substance of the formula I to be formulated, nonionic, cationic and/or anionic tensides having good emulsifying, dispersing and wetting properties. By 'tensides' are also meant mixtures of tensides.

Suitable anionic tensides are both so-called water-soluble soaps as well as water-soluble, synthetic, surface-active compounds.

Soaps which are applicable are the alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal or optionally substituted ammonium salts of higher fatty acids (C<sub>10</sub>—C<sub>22</sub>), for example the Na or K salts of oleic or stearic acid, or of natural fatty acid mixtures, which can be obtained for example from coconut oil or tallow oil. Also to be mentioned are the fatty acid-methyl-aurine salts.

So-called synthetic tensides are however more frequently used, particularly fatty sulfonates, fatty sulfates, sulfonated benzimidazole derivatives or alkylarylsulfonates. The fatty sulfonates or sulfates are as a rule in the form of alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal or optionally substituted ammonium salts, and contain an alkyl group having 8 to 22 C atoms, 'alkyl' including also the alkyl moiety of acyl groups, for example the Na or Ca salt of ligninsulfonic acid, of dodecylsulfuric acid ester or of a fatty alcohol sulfate mixture produced from natural fatty acids. Included among these are also the salts of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids of fatty alcohol ethylene oxide adducts. The sulfonated benzimidazole derivatives preferably contain 2 sulfonic acid groups and a fatty acid group having 8–22 C atoms. Alkylarylsulfonates are for example the Na, Ca or triethanolamine salts of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, of dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonic acid or of a naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensation product. Also suitable are corresponding phosphates, for example salts of the phosphoric ester of a p-nonylphenol-(4–14)ethylene oxide adduct.

Suitable nonionic tensides are in particular polyglycol ether derivatives of aliphatic or cycloaliphatic alcohols, saturated or unsaturated fatty acids and alkylphenols, which can contain 3 to 30 glycol ether groups and 8 to 20 carbon atoms in the (aliphatic) hydrocarbon radical and 6 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety of the alkylphenols.

Further suitable nonionic tensides are the water-soluble polyethylene oxide adducts, which contain 20 to 250 ethylene glycol ether groups and 10 to 100 propylene glycol ether groups, with polypropylene glycol, ethylenediaminopolypropylene glycol and alkylpolypropylene glycol having 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain. The compounds mentioned usually contain 1 to 5 ethylene glycol units per propylene glycol unit. Examples of nonionic tensides which may be mentioned are: nonylphenolpolyethoxyethanols, castor oil polyglycol ethers, polypropylene/polyethyleneoxy adducts, tributylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol, polyethylene glycol and octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol. Suitable also are fatty acid esters of polyoxyethylenesorbitan, such as polyoxyethylenesorbitan-trioleate.

In the case of the cationic tensides, they are in particular quaternary ammonium salts which contain as N-substituents at least one alkyl group having 8 to 22 C atoms and, as further substituents, lower, optionally halogenated alkyl, benzyl or lower hydroxyalkyl groups. The salts are preferably in the form of halides, methyl sulfates or ethyl sulfates, for example stearyl-

trimethylammonium chloride or benzyldi(2-chloroethyl)ethylammonium bromide.

The tensides customarily used in formulation practice are described, inter alia, in the following publication: "Mc Cutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual", MC Publishing Corp., Ringwood, New Jersey, 1979.

The pesticidal preparations contain as a rule 0.1 to 99%, particularly 0.1 to 95%, of active substance of the formula I, 1 to 99.9% of a solid or liquid additive, and 0 to 25%, especially 0.1 to 25%, of a tenside. Whereas commercial products are preferably in the form of concentrated compositions, the compositions employed by the end-user are as a rule diluted.

The compositions can also contain additives such as stabilisers, antifoam agents, viscosity regulators, binders and adhesives, as well as fertilisers or other active substances for obtaining special effects.

#### Formulation examples for liquid active substances of the formula I (% = percent by weight)

1. Emulsion concentrates	(a)	(b)	(c)
active substance,	20%	40%	50%
calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	5%	8%	5.8%
castor oil-polyethylene glycol ether (36 mols of ethylene oxide)	5%	—	—
tributylphenol-polyethylene glycol ether (30 mols of ethylene oxide)	—	12%	4.2%
cyclohexanone	—	15%	20%
xylene mixture	70%	25%	20%

Emulsions of any required concentration can be produced from concentrates of this type by dilution with water.

2. Solutions	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
active substance	80%	10%	5%	95%
ethylene glycol-monomethyl ether	20%	—	—	—
polyethylene glycol M G 400	—	70%	—	—
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	—	20%	—	—
epoxidised coconut oil	—	—	1%	5%
ligroin (boiling limits 160–190° C.)	—	—	94%	—

The solutions are suitable for application in the form of the smallest possible drops.

3. Granulates	(a)	(b)
active substance	5%	10%
kaolin	94%	—
highly dispersed silicic acid	1%	—
attapulgit	—	90%

The active substance is dissolved in methylene chloride, the solution is sprayed onto the carrier, and the solvent is subsequently evaporated off in vacuo.

4. Dusts	(a)	(b)
active substance	2%	5%
highly dispersed silicic acid	1%	5%
talcum	97%	—
kaolin	—	90%

Ready-for-use dusts are obtained by the intimate mixing together of the carriers with the active substance.

Formulation examples for solid active substances of the formula I (%=percent by weight)

5. Wettable powders	(a)	(b)
active substance	20%	60%
sodium lignin sulfonate	5%	5%
sodium lauryl sulfate	3%	—
sodium diisobutyl-naphthalene sulfonate	—	6%
octylphenolpolyethylene glycol ether (7-8 mols of ethylene oxide)	—	2%
highly dispersed silicic acid	5%	27%
kaolin	67%	—

The active substance is well mixed with the additives and the mixture is thoroughly ground in a suitable mill. Wettable powders which can be diluted with water to give suspensions of the required concentration are obtained.

6. Emulsion concentrate	
active substance	10%
octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (4-5 mols of ethylene oxide)	3%
calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	3%
castor oil polyglycol ether (36 mols of ethylene oxide)	4%
cyclohexanone	30%
xylene mixture	50%

Emulsions of the required concentration can be obtained from this concentrate by dilution with water.

7. Dusts	(a)	(b)
active substance	5%	8%
talcum	95%	—
kaolin	—	92%

Dusts ready for use are obtained by mixing the active substance with the carrier and grinding the mixture in a suitable mill.

8. Extruder granulate	
active substance	10%
sodium lignin sulfonate	2%
carboxymethylcellulose	1%
kaolin	87%

The active substance is mixed and ground with the additives, and the mixture is moistened with water. This mixture is extruded and then dried in a stream of air.

9. Coated granulate	
active substance	3%
polyethylene glycol (M G 200)	3%
kaolin	94%

The finely ground active substance is evenly applied, in a mixer, to the kaolin moistened with polyethylene glycol. Dustfree coated granulates are obtained in this manner.

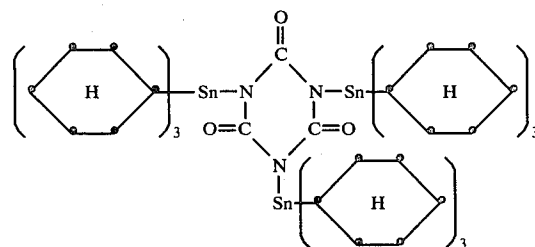
10. Suspension concentrate	
active substance	40%
ethylene glycol	10%
nonylphenolpolyethylene glycol ether (15 mols of ethylene oxide)	6%
sodium lignin sulfonate	10%
carboxymethylcellulose	1%
37% aqueous formaldehyde solution	0.2%
silicone oil in the form of a 75% aqueous emulsion	0.8%
water	32%

The finely ground active substance is intimately mixed with the additives. There is thus obtained a suspension concentrate from which can be produced, by dilution with water, suspensions of the concentration required.

### EXAMPLE 1

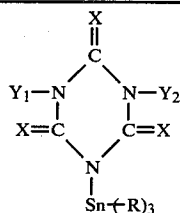
Production of tris-tricyclohexyltin-isocyanurate

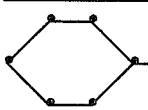
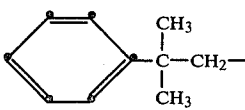
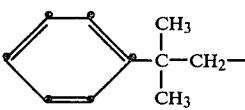
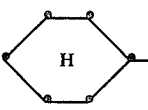
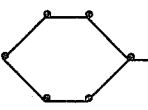
A suspension of 193.7 g of cyanuric acid and 173.3 g of tricyclohexyltin hydroxide in 6 liters of toluene is refluxed for 6 hours, in the course of which the reaction water formed is azeotropically distilled off. After the reaction has finished, the product is filtered off and dried. There is obtained the compound of the formula



having a melting point of  $>350^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The following compounds are produced in an analogous manner:



R	X	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>	Physical data
	S	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	m.p. 188-189° C.
(n)C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	O	-SN(R) <sub>3</sub>	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	viscous oil
(n)C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -	S	Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	viscous oil
	S	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	NMR-Spectra δ 119 <sub>Sn</sub> = 2,60 ppm
	O	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	m.p. 131-132° C.
	Q	-Sn(R) <sub>3</sub>	H	
	O	H	H	
(n)C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	S	H	H	

## EXAMPLE 2:

Action against *Anthonomus grandis*

Cotton plants in the 4- to 5-leaf stage are sprayed dripping wet with a test solution containing, per 100 liters of water, 25 g and 50 g, respectively, of the active substance to be tested. After the drying of the applied coating, 5 *Anthonomus grandis* beetles are settled onto each plant. Two plants are used per active substance and per concentration. An evaluation of the mortality rate achieved is made after 24, 48 and 120 hours. The tests are carried out at 24° C. with 60% relative humidity. Compounds according to the Production Example exhibit a good action against *Anthonomus grandis*.

## EXAMPLE 3:

Action against plant-damaging acarides: *Tetranychus urticae* (OP-sensitive) and *Tetranychus cinnabarinus* (OP-tolerant)

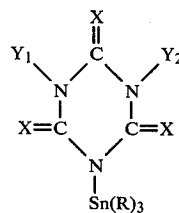
The primary leaves of *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants are infested, 16 hours before the test for acaricidal action, with an infested piece of leaf from a mass culture of *Tetranychus urticae* (OP-sensitive) and *Tetranychus cinnabarinus* (OP-tolerant), respectively (tolerance is with respect to compatibility with Diazinon). The infested plants treated in this manner are sprayed dripping

wet with test solutions containing 400 and 200 ppm, respectively, of the compound to be tested. An assessment is made after 24 hours and again after 7 days, by examination of the imagines and larvae (all mobile stages) under a binocular microscope, of the living and of the dead individuals. One plant is used per concentration and per test series. The plants are standing during the test in greenhouse compartments at 25° C.

At the concentration of 200 ppm, the compounds according to the Production Example are 100% effective against individuals of the *Tetranychus urticae* and *Tetranychus cinnabarinus* species.

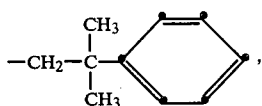
What is claimed is:

1. A triorganotin-isocyanuric compound of the formula



wherein

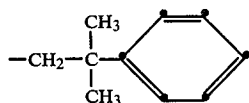
R is C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl or



X is oxygen or sulfur, and

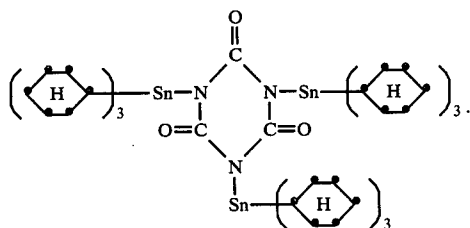
Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each hydrogen or Sn-(R)<sub>3</sub>.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R is cyclohexyl or

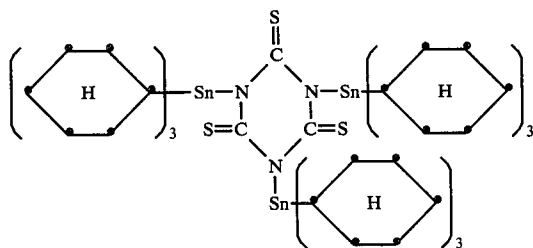


and Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each —Sn(R)<sub>3</sub>.

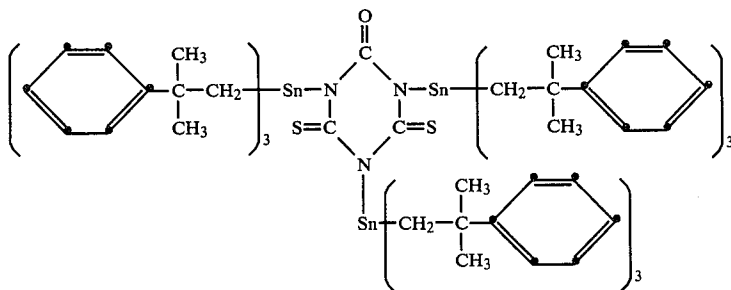
3. The compound according to claim 2 of the formula



4. The compound according to claim 2 of the formula



5. The compound according to claim 2 of the formula



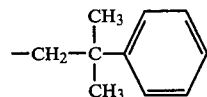
6. A method according to claim 1 for combating acarids.

7. An insecticidal and acaricidal composition which contains (1) as active ingredient an insecticidally or acaricidally effective amount of a compounds according to claim 1 and (2) an inert carrier.

8. A method for combating insects and acarids which comprises applying thereto or to the locus thereof an insecticidally or acaricidally effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

9. A method according to claim 8 in which, in the compound, R is cyclohexyl or

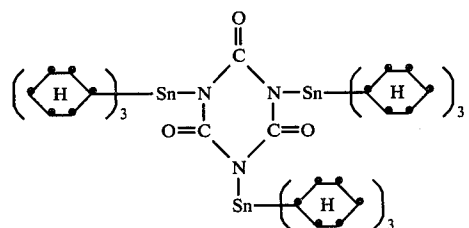
15



and Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub> are each —Sn-(R)<sub>3</sub>.

10. The method according to claim 9 in which the compound is

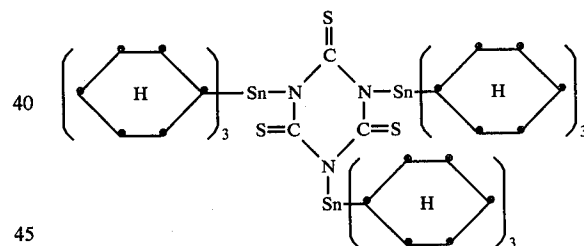
25



30

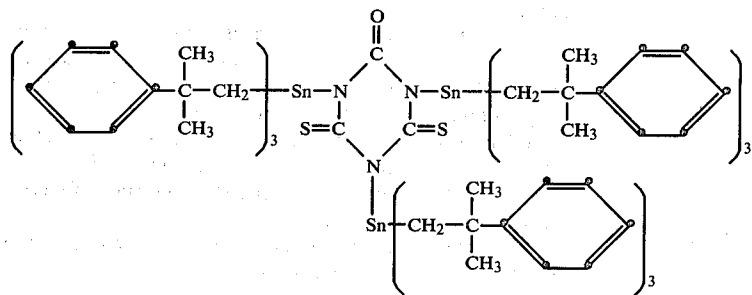
11. The method according to claim 9 in which the compound is

35



45

12. The method according to claim 9 in which the compound is



15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 4,472,396

DATED : SEPTEMBER 18, 1984

INVENTOR(S) : WOLFGANG WEHNER, PETER ACKERMANN

It is certified that error appears in the above—identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 10, Claim 6, Line 1 should read --

A method according to claim 7 for combating --.

**Signed and Sealed this**  
**Third Day of November, 1987**

*Attest:*

DONALD J. QUIGG

*Attesting Officer*

*Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks*